

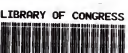
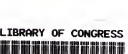


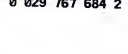


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Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV. Jahrhunderts

- Wiegendruckgesellschaft -



Die seit 1907 bestehende Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV. Jahrhunderts (GfT) und die 1924 zur Unterstützung des Gesamtkatalogs der Wiegendrucke begründete Wiegendruckgesellschaft haben sich zu Beginn des Jahres 1937 unter Leitung des Vorsitzenden der GfT Reichsbibliothekar Dr. I. Collijn und des Vorsitzenden der Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke Prof. Dr. E. von Rath zusammengeschlossen, um nunmehr gemeinsam durch Herausgabe wissenschaftlicher Veröffentlichungen die Kenntnis der Anfänge des Buchdrucks zu fördern. Die Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft werden von den Mitarbeitern der Zentralstelle der Kommission (Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8, Staatsbibliothek) herausgegeben. Die Gesellschaft verfolgt keinerlei geschäftliche Interessen; die Zahlungen der Mitglieder werden zur Drucklegung der Veröffentlichungen verwendet. Jede Mitgliedschaft bedeutet daher eine unmittelbare und wirkungsvolle Mitarbeit an den wissenschaftlichen Aufgaben der Inkunabelkunde. Ebenso wie der Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke sich nicht auf die Grenzen eines Landes beschränkt, sondern sämtliche Drucke des XV. Jahrhunderts zu erfassen strebt und den Wissenschaftlern, Bibliothekaren und Sammlern aller Völker dient, wenden sich die Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft an die Kenner und Freunde des alten Buches in allen Ländern der Welt.

Die Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft erscheinen ab 1937 in zwei Reihen:

Reihe A: Die Buchdruckerkunst des XV. Jahrhunderts.

Reihe B: Seltene Frühdrucke in Nachbildungen.

Nähere Angaben über die Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft findet man auf den folgenden Seiten dieser Ankündigung.

Ein Mitgliedsbeitrag wird nicht erhoben. Jedes Mitglied verpflichtet sich, mindestens eine Reihe der Veröffentlichungen zu subscribieren. Der jährliche Subskriptionsbeitrag für die Reihe A beträgt 30 RM., für die Reihe B 10 RM. Die Förderer der Gesellschaft erhalten für einen jährlichen Beitrag von 50 RM. numerierte Vorzugsexemplare der Reihe B, die auf Büttenpapier abgezogen und mit der Hand in Halbpapier gebunden werden.

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auf frühere Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft wolle man auf anhängender Karte an den Geschäftsführer Herrn Verlagsbuchhändler Hans Harrassowitz, Leipzig C 1, Querstr. 14 abgeben.

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Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV. Jahrhunderts - Wiegendruckgesellschaft -



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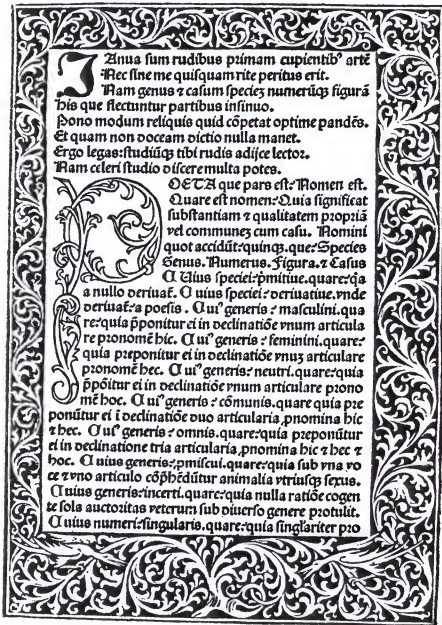
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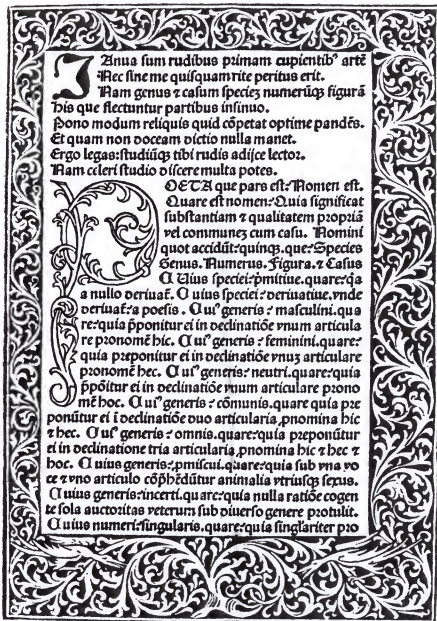
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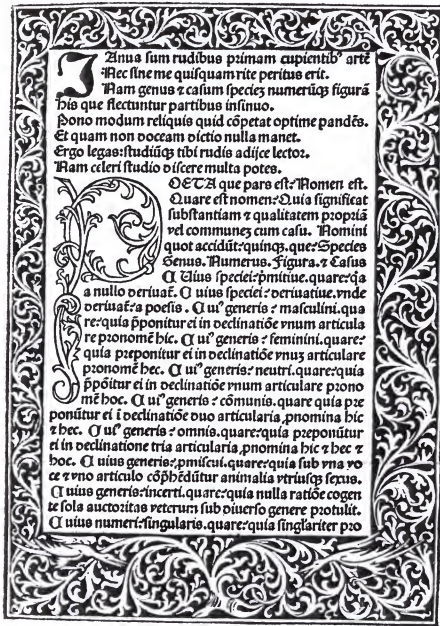




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Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV. Jahrhunderts

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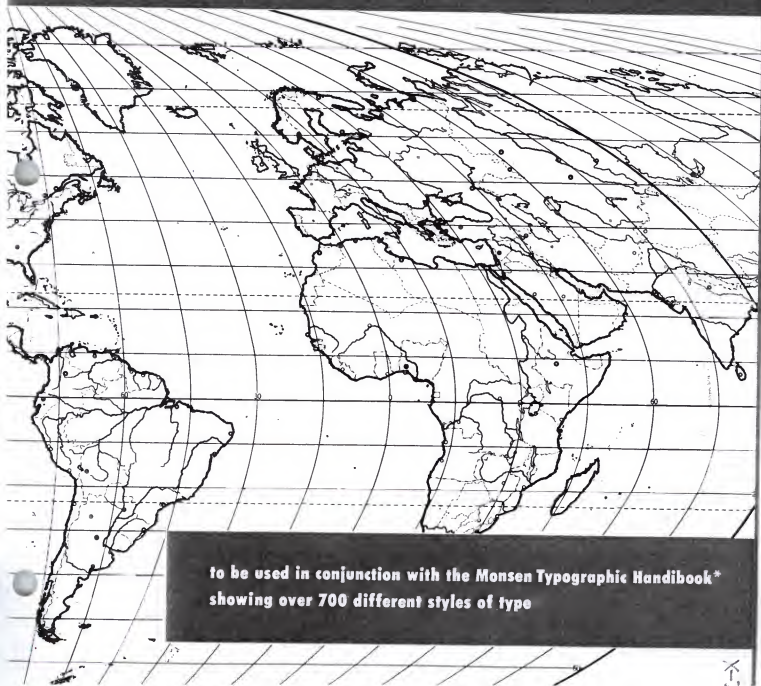
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MEASUREMENT

**A QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND
APPLICATION OF MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES**

VOLUME IV

1944

SMALL-PRINT EDITION

ANOMALOUS CORONARY ARTERIES ARISING FROM THE PULMONARY ARTERY

REPORT OF A CASE IN WHICH THE LEFT CORONARY ARTERY AROSE FROM THE PULMONARY ARTERY

LUCAS A. SLOOFF, M.D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REPORTS of abnormalities of the coronary arteries in which one or both arise from the pulmonary artery are rare. A majority of the cases present a fairly characteristic clinical syndrome which should probably make a tentative diagnosis possible. Furthermore, with the increasing interest in, and growing importance of, coronary artery disease, all abnormalities of the coronary arteries are noteworthy. In these types of cases, one can learn, with almost the precision of a physiologic experiment, whether irrigation of portions of the myocardium with venous blood under low pressure is adequate to maintain its functional and anatomic integrity and, if it is not, how the heart successfully circumvents this abnormality or succumbs to it. The purpose of this paper is to report a case which presented an anomalous left coronary artery arising from the pulmonary artery with degenerative changes in the left ventricle resulting in an aneurysmal dilation of this chamber and an inevitable persistence of the embryonic sinusoids and also to review the literature on anomalous coronary arteries arising from the pulmonary artery.

REPORT OF A CASE

F. P., a male infant, aged 4½ months, was admitted to the St. Joseph's hospital Oct. 15, 1948, at 7:00 P.M. and died the following morning before any studies could be made. The child was born, full term, at home, of normal parents. The infant was apparently normal at birth, but soon thereafter he began to regurgitate his food. He was brought to the pediatric clinic where the formula was changed twice with some improvement. Five days before admission to the hospital, with much feeding, the child apparently expressed severe pain by doubling up, drawing his feet up to his chest, looking himself tense and restless and becoming cyanotic. After a few minutes, he vomited his food, became pale, and propped. Since these attacks began, the child was able to take less and less of his food without precipitating an attack. During the last two or three days, he had become steadily short of breath.

Physical examination in the hospital revealed an emaciated, slightly cyanotic, dyspneic infant with a respiratory rate of 32 a minute. There was a marked diminution of respiratory excursion on the left side anteriorly and posteriorly. No

From the Department of Medicine, Temple University Medical School.
Received for publication Nov. 20, 1948.

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AMERICAN HEART JOURNAL

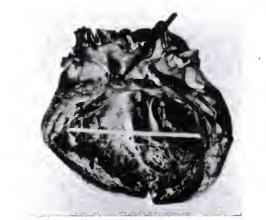


Fig. 2—A view of the left ventricular cavity illustrating the normal origin of the right coronary artery, the muscular anastomotic wall and the hypertrophied trabeculated ventricle.



Fig. 3—The anomalous origin of the left coronary artery arising from the pulmonary artery and the comparatively small normal right ventricle.

ribes were audible. The heart sounds were normal but rapid. The prenatally diagnosed was atelectasis of the left lung. The child died the following morning before x-ray or other studies could be done.

Necropsy—Autopsy was done five hours after death. There was a moderate amount of the liver, degenerated, and lungs. The anterior posterior diameter of the chest exceeded the transverse diameter; this gave the appearance of a barrel-shaped emphysematous chest. Aside from the heart, nothing of note was found except for the atelectasis and lungs. The atelectasis involved essentially homolateral. The lungs had several small arteriole regions which were greatest in size and number in the left upper lobe.

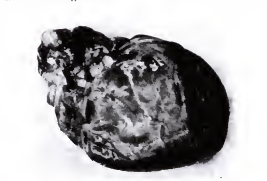


Fig. 1—Anterior view of the heart illustrating aneurysmal dilatation of the left ventricle and the large coronary artery.

The pericardium in situ was tremendously distended. It extended 2 cm. to the right of the midline line and to the left mid-axillary line so that the entire left lower lobe and a portion of the left upper lobe of the lung were obscured from view. When the pericardium was opened, its distention was seen to be due entirely to a huge heart. The transverse diameter of the heart was 11 cm. The left lower pole of the heart was formed entirely by the left ventricle. The interventricular groove was situated 2 cm. from the left lower pole. Numerous tremendously dilated veins were present beneath the epicardium of the left ventricle. These were largest at the base of the heart where they varied in size up to 1.2 cm. in diameter, and projected above the epicardial surface for as high as 1 cm. The lower half of the left ventricle bulged ventrally, to the left and resulted in an extreme aneurysmal dilatation. The ventricular muscle in this region felt extremely thin and easily compressible. The right ventricle appeared normal. The external appearance of the heart was identical with that seen in frequently seen in an acute coronary thrombosis superimposed upon an aneurysmal dilatation of the left ventricle secondary to an old coronary thrombosis. The difference was the markedly dilated and engorged coronary veins. The section surfaces of the right ventricular muscle were normal. The section surfaces of the left ventricle muscle were obviously diseased. Partially as normal healthy muscle was seen. Large regions of grey, tissue mass alternated with dull brown muscular tissue and regions of apparently acutely necrotic tissue. One

SLOOFF: ANOMALOUS CORONARY ARTERIES 121

could also see numerous large, engorged blood vessels and thin empty spaces, the nature of which was not supported until microscopic examination. The valves were all normal. After fixation in 10 per cent formalin, the aortic valve was 4 cm. in circumference; the pulmonary, 3 cm.; the mitral, 5 cm.; and the tricuspid, 7 cm. The right coronary artery arose at its usual site from the aorta. The section was approximately one-half its normal size. The left coronary artery arose from the pulmonary artery. The orifice was approximately three times that of the right coronary artery. No fat as one could tell by dissection with fine scissors, the distribution of the coronary arteries was normal. The right coronary artery supplied the greater portion of the right ventricular wall and a small portion of the posterior basal portion of the left ventricle. The left coronary artery, by means of its usual two major branches, supplied virtually the entire left ventricular muscle, its finer ramifications being lost in the diseased muscle. No communications could be discovered between the major branches of the coronary artery or between the coronary arteries and veins. The heart weighed 120 gm. The normal for this age is approximately 30 gm.

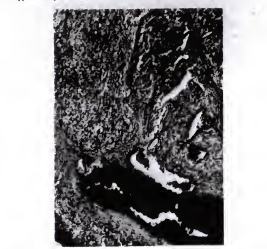


Fig. 4—Left ventricular aneurysm illustrating aneurysm, thrombus, and calcification.

Histologic examination of the heart revealed pathology confined to the left ventricle. The right coronary artery was normal. The left coronary artery was wider than normal, but its wall was thinner than normal and thicker than the right. This was due essentially to the thickness of the media which gave the vessel the appearance of a vein except for the presence of a distinct internal elastic lamina. In the left ventricular aneurysm very few coronary arterial branches

J. W. EDWARDS
PUBLISHER
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

C O P Y

September 17, 1946

Dr. Carl M. White
Columbia University
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White:

Miniature Printing has become a reality with this (our first pamphlet) prepared for the Educational and Psychological Measurements Journal. Four 6 x 9 pages were reproduced on one 6 x 9 page and are perfectly legible without any reading device. Four volumes (1941-1944), for a total of 400 pages (1600 manuscript pages) cost \$3.00 per page for 500 copies. A total of \$1,480.00 was charged for the 400 pages of 500 copies including four bindings.

Should 100 copies have been ordered instead of 500 copies the cost would have been \$2.50 per Lithoprinted page and the binding would have been reduced in proportion.

In other words, the 1600 original pages cost in miniature printing, four pages on one, between 1/5 and 1/6 of a cent per page including binding for an edition of 500 copies. For an edition of 100 copies the cost would have been approximately 2/3¢ per original page including binding. An edition of 50 copies would have cost about 1 1/4¢ per original page.

Two copies of Educational and Psychological Measurements were furnished us and we prepared the copy for photography.

A further saving could be effected if the copy were sent to us pasted in place ready for photography. We advise exactly how copy should be mounted furnishing forms for this purpose.

Also I am sending you another example of miniature printing, reproduced for experimental purposes from the American Heart Journal. The original page size was 6 3/4" x 10" and reproduced on our page size 7 3/4" x 11". Half-tone reproduction is involved in this miniature sample and the cost per page (containing four original pages) is \$3.00 for 100 copies. A barely perceptible shadow is in the background of the complete page which is caused by our screening the whole page at once to keep the cost down.

A further example of miniature printing, reproduced for experimental purposes from the American Chemical Abstracts of 1944, is also enclosed. The original copy was closely printed (very little leading) in 8 point type. The original page size was 7 7/8" x 10 1/2" reproduced on 8 1/2" x 11" page with absolute minimum of margins. The cost for 100 copies per page, including four

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Miss Blanche McCrum, Librarian
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass.

Dear Miss McCrum:

For the past two years I have been carrying on discussions with Dr. Keyes Metcalf and the New York Times relative to publishing an offset edition of the New York Times to replace their rag-stock edition and also possibly their Microfilm edition.

Enclosed you will find samples of a recent issue of the Times reprinted on three different kinds of paper stock: (1) the Library of Congress Catalog stock; (2) ledger, 60# stock; and (3) the paper used now for the New York Times rag-stock edition.

I propose that the publication will be started in January of 1947 to be published either by the New York Times or myself and to be carried on henceforth, providing that there will be 300 or more subscriptions at \$200.00 (if the Library of Congress Catalog paper is acceptable - if not, increase the price by the increased cost of the paper).

Before the war, the New York Times included about 22,000 pages per year and I am basing my estimate of cost on that number of pages.

It has been proposed that a larger page size, which would make possible larger reproduction, would be more desirable. Should the 10 x 13 inch size (also enclosed) be decided upon, the cost would be 30% more, or \$260.00, using the Library of Congress Catalog paper.

Binding would be in buckram, two volumes per month of about 900 pages each. With the larger sheet, the weight and bulk would be quite a detriment and this size book would also become dog-eared and pages torn much sooner.

Dr. Metcalf suggested that I send you these samples of offset printing and the cost involved. Please let me have your suggestions.

I hope to see you at Buffalo and maybe you and Mr. Jenks of the New York Times and I can sit down and discuss the problem further.

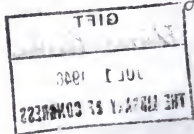
Sincerely yours,

J.W. Edwards, President

P.S. At the present time there are about 300 subscribers altogether to the New York Times rag-stock edition and the Microfilm edition.

cc: Dr. K.D. Metcalf
Mr. E.N. Jenks
Mr. Vernor Clapp.

VWC
(SFM)



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

NEW YORK, SAT. MAY 31, 1946
VOL. XXV, No. 34,228

New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1946

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U.S. TO REACH GOAL IN UNRRA WHEAT, ANDERSON PREDICTS

Secretary, After Survey, Says
100,000,000 Bushels Should
Pour From Farms by July 1

REQUISITION NOT PLANNED

He Warns There May Be No
Let-Up in Saving for Needs of
Hungry New York as Wheat

By CHARLES R. BEAN
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The requisitioning of wheat for the United States by the Government is not planned, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, Charles C. Anderson, who said today that the Government will not requisition wheat for the United States.

Anderson, who is expected to report on the wheat situation to the President tomorrow, said that the Government will not requisition wheat for the United States. He said that the Government will not requisition wheat for the United States.

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Cold Rain Chills City Folk As Up-State Has Snow, Ice

Temperature, at 36°S., Has Record Low
Here—Frozen Masses Suburban Gardens
—Sun Expected to Dispel Damp Today

Staten Island, where frost and ice, in Washington, meanwhile, the rain is expected to melt the snow. The rain is expected to melt the snow. The rain is expected to melt the snow.

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REUTHER PROGRAM BARS COMMUNISTS FROM LAW PAYROLL

In Firing the Tests for Aides Philagane Candidate, Who Is
He Denounces Loyalties

To Foreign Powers

ISSUES 15-POINT PROGRAM CABINET BEING PLANNED

Statement of General Labor Restoration of Tranquility
Aims As Wage Ebbings
And Worker Security

By WALTER WINSTON
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Reuther program, which is expected to be announced tomorrow, will include a 15-point program for the cabinet.

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ROXAS PROPOSES FULL COOPERATION WITH U.S. AND U.N.

Leading by 150,000, It Now
Confident in Election

Philippines

Chief Italian Party 3 to 1 For Ouster of Monarchy

Christian Democrats, Strongly Catholic
Want Republic—Vote Seen as Rebuff
To Vatican—King's Chances Ebb

By H. H. LAWRENCE
ROME, April 27.—The chief Italian party, the Christian Democrats, today won a decisive victory in the election for the Italian Parliament.

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HEAVY CUT IN ITALIAN FLEET AGREED ON BY THE BIG FOUR; SUBMARINES TO BE BANNED

Chief Italian Party 3 to 1
For Ouster of Monarchy

Christian Democrats, Strongly Catholic
Want Republic—Vote Seen as Rebuff
To Vatican—King's Chances Ebb

PROGRESS AT PARIS

Greece and Yugoslavia
To Share in Division
of Sulpis Ships

By C. L. MURPHY
PARIS, April 27.—The progress of the negotiations for the division of the Sulpis ships between Greece and Yugoslavia is being watched closely by the big four powers.

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BRITISH OBJECTING TO GERMAN PLAN

Control Council Proposal Said to 'Halt Future of Hierarchy' Burden on Allied Chief

By RAYMOND HUNTER

The Paris meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers and their representatives, which began today, is expected to be a landmark in the history of the Allied Control Council for Germany. It is the first time since the war that the four great powers have met to discuss the future of Germany. The meeting is expected to be a landmark in the history of the Allied Control Council for Germany. It is the first time since the war that the four great powers have met to discuss the future of Germany.

Food Conservation News Is Ignored by White House

News to the War Relocation Authority, April 27

The White House made known today the substance of a letter from the War Relocation Authority, dated April 27, in which it requested that the War Relocation Authority be allowed to use the food conservation program in the United States. The White House made known today the substance of a letter from the War Relocation Authority, dated April 27, in which it requested that the War Relocation Authority be allowed to use the food conservation program in the United States.

THE NEWS INDICATE

The news indicate that the War Relocation Authority is not allowed to use the food conservation program in the United States. The news indicate that the War Relocation Authority is not allowed to use the food conservation program in the United States.

ASKS SECT USE TRACTORS

AAA Aids, in Appeal to Shovel

The AAA Aids, in Appeal to Shovel, are asking for the use of tractors in the United States. The AAA Aids, in Appeal to Shovel, are asking for the use of tractors in the United States.

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Writes 7482 words without reloading—just when the time finally does come for reloading it's CLEAR! You can reload a new cartridge (except when you use "Gamer Rabbit") wearing white gloves. Making to suit or size. Write's name... it can't ink at any intervals or great length!

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* CA DOES IT! CA means Castille Alloy Action... an exclusive Eversharp patent. Service is Guaranteed Forever... if your EVERSHARP ever needs service, we will put it in good order for 3¢. This service is guaranteed, not for years, not for life, but GUARANTEED FOREVER.

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